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ABSTRACT

The Quaker Resources Online Index is a World Wide Web-based index, including author, title, subject, and meeting indexes, that provides access to Quaker materials available on the Web. Given the current failings and shortcomings of search engines and automated key word searches, this index brings together information from a variety of sources and provides Web searchers with a tool for better discerning content in context. Current literature regarding the application of online indexing is explored, along with necessary tools, HTML, and considerations unique to the subject of Quakerism. Selection and subject analysis of Web-based materials are presented, in conjunction with issues and techniques related to Web-based index construction. Finally, the features of the completed indexes are described, and screen-prints from the actual site are presented. Contains 22 references. (Author/MES)

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QUAKER RESOURCES ONLINE INDEX

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by

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ABSTRACT

The Quaker Resources Online Index provides access to Quaker materials available on the Web. Given the current failings and shortcomings of search engines and automated key word searches, this index brings together information from a variety of sources and provides Web searchers with a tool for better discerning content in context. Current literature regarding the application of online indexing is explored, along with necessary tools, HTML and considerations unique to the subject of Quakerism. Selection and subject analysis of web-based materials is presented, in conjunction with issues and techniques related to web-based index construction. Finally, the features of the completed indexes are described and screen-prints from the actual site are presented.

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CHAPTER I.
INTRODUCTION

Since the early 1990s, the World Wide Web has grown steadily in popularity as a means of both publishing and retrieving information. Its applications are broad, ranging from personal and organizational home pages to electronic commerce, research and distance learning. Next to email, it is also the most widely used application on the Internet (Chu and Rosenthal 1996, 1).

Initially, users of the World Wide Web (Web) used a surfing approach to find information. This approach can best be described as unstructured, serendipitous browsing. Users made educated guesses and followed hypertext links from page to page until they arrived at the appropriate piece of information or abandoned the search. As use of the Web increased, a number of search-and-retrieval programs known as "Web crawlers" or "Spiders" were developed. These search programs are utilized by popular search engines such as Lycos and Alta Vista. The "spiders" are actually programs which reach across the network to retrieve Web pages, record the address or Uniform Resource Locator (URL), and index parts of the content in a searchable database (Taubes 1998, 2).

Rationale/Need for the Study

The result is a high level of retrieval and a low rate of relevancy. The problem with this approach, states University of Colorado computer scientist Michael Schwartz, is that "such automatic indexing is so haphazard" (Taubes 1998, 3). The current focus is for both the traditional online environment and the Web user to move beyond simply locating information to finding answers (Wiley 1998, 20). New approaches adopted by search engines involve human review and keyword indexing of sites and adding editorial context to data. Magellan and Yahoo are two examples of search engines adopting this approach. Recent studies support the need for such changes. Trials carried out at the Human Factors Unit in Ipswich, UK indicate that "many existing search engines do not meet the needs of Internet-naïve (but PC-literate) users.

When relevant information is finally located on the Web, retrieval problems become even more acute. Search engines really only provide a starting point by listing a home page URL. (Specific pages, when indexed, are often not even relevant.) After that, the user is at the mercy of the site designer. If the site is well designed or contains a good site map or index, finding answers can be relatively painless. On the other hand, very large sites often contain no site map or index. In an attempt to solve this problem, site developers have started incorporating onsite search

engines as their navigation vehicle of choice. According to a recent study of user success rates in retrieving information from a specific web-site, "using an on-site search engine actually reduced the chances of success" (Spool 1998, 1). In fact, the study authors strongly recommend that site designers forego onsite search engines and concentrate on creating effective links (Spool 1998, 4). Existing Quaker archives on the Web are not indexed and do not contain site maps, making it very difficult for users to retrieve specific information. As a result, no method for systematic retrieval of electronic Quaker resources currently exists.

Purpose of the Project

The purpose of this project is to meet the information retrieval needs of Web users within a specific subject area by applying indexing techniques to web-based information. The final product will be an online index to Quaker materials available on the Web. Major components of the project include selecting Quaker materials to be indexed, subject/content analysis, indexing the works and constructing the final index using Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). Details regarding selection criteria, content analysis of religious materials, and index construction will be discussed in further detail in the methodologies section. This project seeks to create an online index as a solution to retrieval problems encountered by Web users of unindexed sites. My hope is that this type of approach will provide Web searchers with content in context until automated indexing programs can be refined to provide more contextually sensitive information.

Definition of Terms

For the purpose of this study, the following terms are defined as given.

The **internet** is a digital communications network connecting thousands of smaller networks from countries around the world. Transfers data using a standardized protocol known as TCP/IP.

HTML or Hypertext Markup Language is the coding language used to create hypertext documents for use on the World Wide Web.

Hypertext refers to one of the primary concepts behind the World Wide Web - a means of navigating text and visual information in a nonlinear fashion. Users simply click on highlighted items to retrieve additional information about a topic.

According to the ANSI standards definition, an **index** is a systematic guide to items contained in or concepts derived from a collection. These items or derived concepts are represented by entries arranged in a known or stated searchable order, such as alphabetical, chronological or numerical.

The **Quakers**, also know as the Religious Society of Friends, were founded as a religious society by George Fox in England in the 17th Century. Today's Quakers number over three hundred and four thousand in sixty countries (Chijioke and Friends World Committee for Consultation 1997).

A **web-site** is a location on the Web containing some kind of information.

The **World Wide Web (WWW)** originated in Switzerland as a dynamic, cross-platform client/server software which runs over the internet and utilizes hypertext and hypermedia.

Limitations of the Project

This project is limited to Quaker information and archives published on the internet. Books and other print publications are not included in the web index. Because this project seeks to index Quaker documents archived online, the index will be affected by changes and deletions made to source documents and web-sites. Therefore, as source document sites change their Universal Resource Locator's (URL's), links to specific materials may be broken and retrieval temporarily interrupted. Lack of control over source documents renders web-based indexing a continuous process.

CHAPTER II.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Three elements are critical to the successful completion of this project. They include indexing and its application to the web environment, technical tools necessary to the creation of an online index, and an understanding of the Quaker religious tradition.

Online Indexing

In order to construct an index online, it is important to have an understanding of basic indexing principles. The indexing process is described in detail by Hans Wellisch in the handbook, *Indexing from A to Z*. This text is particularly valuable for its discussion of index depth and a section on common indexing mistakes and bad indexes. Issues unique to electronically displayed indexes, such as subheadings and screen size are also covered (Wellisch 1995, 151). Although dated, *Indexing Specialized Formats and Subjects* takes the indexing process a step further by considering unique formats. While the articles contained in the volume do not consider web-based indexes directly, James Andersen provides a good framework from which to consider electronic and web indexing. He describes ten fundamental decisions that need to be made in relation to index design. Issues such as indexable matter, specificity and depth of indexing, surrogation and record structure are always relevant, no matter what the index format (Feinberg 1983, 1).

Current literature supports the application of indexing concepts online, while at the same time encouraging the redefinition of some indexing practices and experimenting with new ideas and practices. As information retrieval moves beyond simply finding information, the value-added aspects of searching become increasingly important. This has led to the implementation of classification systems within search engines, collaborative filtering, data extraction and agent technology (Wiley 1998). Many of these technologies utilize some sort of clustering and classification technique to identify and group key concepts within a document. Indexing has traditionally focused on this concept. In fact, some Web researchers predict that conceptually strong indexers will have better opportunities on the Internet than in print publications because companies are making significant investments to "assume a superset position in information online" (Fillmore 1995, 5).

In an online article, *Indexing the Web*, The American Society of Indexers evaluates three different types of indexing that have evolved to meet the needs of Web users: "a back-of-book style of hard-coded index jumps to a Web-site, subject trees of reviewed sites, and search engines" (American Society of Indexers 1998). Their findings coincide with other research (Spool 1998, 1) in that search engines present major problems with regard to relevancy and user satisfaction. While subject trees and reviewed sites provide some improvement, web-site studies indicate that too many category links hurt usability (Schroeder 1998, 9). Indexes provide distinct advantages because they create more direct content links, weed out irrelevant items and lead users to correct sub-headings. User Interface Engineering, a leading web design and research firm, believes that good indexing is a skill which humans still do best. They anticipate that professional indexers "may become more involved in web-site design in the future" and that the resulting expense will be far outweighed by user satisfaction (Spool 1998, 4).

The *California Home Page (http://www.ca.gov)*, designed and executed by the California State Library is just one example of effective online indexing currently in use. The site was developed to provide consumers with a navigation tool that would give structure to the maze of California state agencies and all of their related departments, offices and bureaus. It features two indexes, one by topic and one by government agency or department (Shumaker 1997, 127). The indexes are very effective because they lead directly to a user's specific topic of interest or a particular agency home page. This type of efficiency and direct linkage to information is one of the most highly rated and frequently mentioned research issues cited by companies that use and sell information retrieval systems (Croft 1995, 5). It is also one of the most important criteria against which web-site searching is measured.

Online indexing involves its own unique considerations. Partially, this is due to the fact that online indexing projects vary widely in their application. Projects can range from embedding key terms from a thesaurus into database fields, to CD-ROM indexes or a Web-based HTML index with links to other sites. *How to Index Online* provides an excellent overview of the online indexing process. Author Jan Wright guides the reader through all of the relevant issues from information boundaries to authoring tools, index display, file structure, time-frames, equipment and fees (Wright 1997). Although online indexes can be designed with a particular user in mind, it is also important to note that in many cases there is no closeness between the designer of a web-site and the potential user - which could be anyone. The authors of *In Search of the Unknown User: Indexing, Hypertext and the World Wide Web* believe that this is a far more critical issue than technical indexing problems. They contend that "the more distant users are, in characteristics and information needs, from the types of user conceived of and catered for by those creating or

indexing a database, the more likely there are to be problems in accessing relevant information by users from that database" (Ellis, Ford and Furner 1998, 44).

Tools for the Creation of an Online Index

This indexing project has been designed as an online index that will provide direct links to the source document. As a result, the final index will take the form of a web-site residing on a server. Since Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and web page design are essential to the completion of the index, it is important to understand their application to the project. After the index has been constructed, it will be necessary to mark up the text using HTML, so that it can be incorporated into the web-site. HTML also makes it possible to design how the final web pages will look. This includes everything from navigation buttons to graphics and sound.

One of the most comprehensive and clearly written sources of information about creating Web pages using HTML is *Web Publishing with HTML 4*. The author guides the reader through every step of the design process from page layout to graphics and technical issues. The quick reference section of HTML tags is particularly helpful (Lemay 1997, 555). Because the user interface of a web page is important to the effectiveness of the final product, specific attention should be given to the design and layout of the actual web pages. Lisa Lopuck, a presenter at Web Design '98, outlines ten critical production tips and Web design issues in her paper *Web Graphics Strategies* (Lopuck 1998, 5). Readability, sacrificing graphic design for content and well thought out links are also important design factors, according to the results of a web usability test that surveyed fifty users with varied backgrounds (User Interface Engineering 1997, 41). Following these recommendations ensures efficient and effective user interaction with the final index.

The internet itself is also a good source of current information regarding web-site design. For example, the *Web Worker's Toolbox* provides guides to popular web development tools, web technologies and design (Crooks 10/25/98, http://web.bentley.edu/empl/c/rcrooks/toolbox/). Backgrounds are an important element of page design, which can be technically challenging. *Windy's Web Design*, a designer of backgrounds provides helpful information on how to make them work on their "How Do I...???" page (Windy's Web Design 9/25/98, http://www.windyweb.com/design/html.htm).

Finally, because there are so many pages and elements involved in web-site design, it is important to devise a good tracking system for both initial production and updates. Joyce Adams offers valuable insights into tracking work flow, maintaining web-sites and handling revisions as she discusses her experiences working as the Web-Site Operations Manager at Experian in an article for *Online*. (Adams 1997, 85)

The Quaker Religious Tradition

Understanding the Quakers and their beliefs is critical to an accurate subject analysis of Quaker archive contents. John Punshon's (1984) *Portrait in Grey: A Short History of the Quakers*, serves as an accurate introduction to Quakerism . For additional information regarding specific beliefs and practice, the Outreach Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting(1994) has prepared a booklet entitled *Quakerism - A Religion Meaningful for Today's World*. Another current publication entitled *Introducing Quakers* is adapted from a Pendle Hill-On-The Road presentation. Its author discusses the beliefs of Quaker founder George Fox and how Quaker principles are manifested today (Browne 1990, 2).

Branches of Quakerism exist, as is common among many religious faiths. An overview of the four branches of Quakerism can be found in *What do Quakers Believe?*, an article written by the director of the Quaker Information Center, Peggy Morscheck (1998). A more detailed explanation of the development of separate yearly meetings can be found in *A Brief History of the Branches of Friends* (Chijioke and Friends World Committee for Consultation 1997). A deeper understanding of Quaker beliefs and practices may be gained by consulting the *Faith and Practice/Book of Discipline* of individual yearly meetings.

CHAPTER III.

METHODOLOGY

The construction of the Quaker online index involves several steps. First, the material to be indexed needs to be identified, located and analyzed. After the concepts and topics have been assigned terms, the index format can be determined and the index constructed. Finally, the index is coded using HTML, incorporated into the web-site and loaded onto a server.

Selection and Analysis of Materials

A number of web-sites and archives provide access to Quaker information. Most of the prominent sources have been located via a title field search using the AltaVista search engine. They include the Quaker Information Center (http://www.afsc.org/qic.htm), the Quaker Electronic Archive (http://www.clark.net/pub/quaker), The Religious Society of Friends (http://www.quaker.org) and the American Friends Service Committee (http://www.afsc.org/). Another approach involves reading Quaker literature for resources that might also have an electronic counterpart. For example, text-based materials from the Quaker Information Center refer to the *Friends Journal*. Searching for this journal term using Alta Vista then yields a universal resource locator (URL) for the electronic version of the journal. Individual Quaker electronic resources also provide hypertext links to additional resources.

Primary source materials for the project have been selected on the basis of Quaker authorship, content devoted to Quakerism and scholarly material related to the Religious Society of Friends. This project does not seek to index every item located on the Web that mentions the term Quaker. Rather, it is intended to provide one location for subject specific access to scholarly and religious writings, electronic archives of historical documents, meeting information and electronic resources regarding Quakerism.

The reason for this approach is twofold. First, I was unable to locate any electronic Quaker information resources containing on-site indexes. Second, each site author has specific interests and priorities. Currently, only the author of the *Quaker Electronic Archive* is even remotely entertaining the idea of an on-site index. As a result, constructing a separate online index provides users with the most seamless, organized access to this information, while maintaining the autonomy of individual information sources. The purpose of this index is to organize and provide enhanced access to web-based Quaker information, which is currently widely scattered and often difficult to find. The *Quaker Resources Online Index* is not the

originator of the source material. This fact will be made clear with credit given to the original sources on the home page of the web-site. The final site will be designed without frames to further clarify this point.

Analysis of the primary electronic information sources focuses on two groups of users; members of the Religious Society of Friends and non-members seeking information regarding the history, beliefs and activities of this religious group. There are currently four branches of Quakerism, and each branch is represented in the index. Topics are indexed selectively to cover the central subject matter of the electronic document. However, it is not desirable for this index to exhaustively index all topics mentioned within individual web-sites. Once users reach a specific topic-related destination, hypertext and navigation tools within individual electronic source documents provide guidance to additional information. Concepts contained within primary electronic sources, which do not involve Quakerism, are omitted from the index entirely.

Index Construction and Format

The Quaker Resources Online Index actually consists of four separate indexes. Users can select from an author, title, subject and meeting index. The indexes are hard-coded from a set of entries and their corresponding electronic locators. Each entry utilizes hypertext to jump to a specific location in a specific file.

Terms used to construct headings and subheadings are selected on the basis of the most specific term that comprehensively covers the topic. While Library of Congress Subject Headings are employed where possible to enhance consistency, Quaker documents contain unique terms. For example, the Library of Congress Subject Headings refer to church worship. However, Quakers refer to their worship as "meeting" and their churches as "meeting houses." A non-Quaker does not necessarily know this. Therefore the index uses both terms while indicating the relationship between them with a "see" reference As a result, the term "church" is followed by a "see" reference which directly hyperlinks the user to the index heading for "meeting house." Emphasis is placed on assignment indexing and the use of Quaker terminology. Consistency is maintained on an intra-indexer basis.

Index Display

The author, title and subject indexes feature an electronic back-of-the book style index in which the user clicks on the alphabet at the top of the page and is taken to the corresponding location in the index. Once the user reaches the correct alphabetical section of the selected index, scrolling through subheadings leads to the relevant entry. The post-coordinate entries are displayed line-by-line and are arranged alphabetically letter-by-letter. There is a one-to-one correspondence between each index entry and topic. As a result, each entry is an online link that can have only one location. The main heading is not clickable if there are subentries listed beneath it. This type of index structure not only helps users weed out irrelevant items, but also provides them with the best organization, consistency and ease of use to the indexed materials. An example of this approach can be found by accessing the *Policies and procedures manuals* of the University of Texas at Austin at http://www.utexas.edu/policies/hooppm/combh.html#h.

At this time, two-level displays will not be used unless the number of headings under each section of the alphabet become too long and cumbersome to scroll. In those cases, clicking on a particular heading will lead to a second level display of choices. As the index continues to grow, this approach may be used more frequently. However, the index is designed to keep the number of levels to a minimum so that the user is usually no more than two clicks, (preferably one click) away from the desired information. Because the source material is not "how-to" oriented, the material is not indexed to the start of indexing trees except in the meeting index where the user can locate yearly or monthly meetings by state.

The meeting index differs from the other indexes only in that it utilizes a multi-level display. This helps the user effectively navigate the various branches of Quakerism to the correct monthly or yearly meeting of their choice. The index is arranged as a tree. The user first selects from the options yearly meetings or monthly meetings from the main meeting index. Yearly meetings are listed alphabetically by region. Each meeting is designated as a Friends General Conference-affiliated meeting, Conservative meeting, Friends United Meeting or Evangelical Friends International-affiliated meeting. A description of each meeting branch is included on the page to facilitate selection. This can be accomplished fairly easily since there are only a few yearly meetings.

There are many monthly meetings in existence. Therefore, they are arranged alphabetically by state. The user clicks the desired letter of the alphabet from the heading at the top of the page and jumps directly to the "O" section for an alphabetical list of meetings in Ohio, for example. As this portion of the index continues to grow, there may be a need to look into

incorporating a searchable database in the future. Otherwise the list might become too long to scroll through effectively. Another option is to incorporate additional index levels.

Creation of Web-Site Index

During the final development phase, the index is coded using HyperText Markup Language (HTML) so that it may be viewed on the Web using client programs (navigators) such as Netscape or Internet Explorer. The coding is done in plain (ASCII) text format using any text editor such as NotePad. Simply stated, the index text is marked with specific strings of characters known as *tags*, which tell the Web browser how to display the text. The tags mark regions of the index document and assign special meanings to them. For example: <TITLE>Quaker Resources Online Index</TITLE> specifies the title of the document. HTML tags consist of a left angle bracket (<) followed by the name of the tag and a right angular bracket (>). Although tags are usually paired, some elements are considered empty and do not require end tags. Examples include the IMG (image), HR(horizontal rule) and BR(line break) elements. It is also important to note that HTML is not case sensitive.

Tags usually start with an opening tag, e.g. <H2> followed by the text to be coded, and end with a closing tag, e.g. /<H2>. As a result, <H2>Chapter 1/<H2> indicates that the Web browser should format the text "Chapter 1" as a level 2 heading. Basic markup tags include elements for the document title, headings, paragraphs, links (hypertext) to other documents, links to specific selections in other documents and links to specific sections within the current document. Additional markup tags include elements for the incorporation of graphics and issues relating to page design and layout.

Each HTML document is divided into two main parts. The head contains information about the document such as the TITLE or METADATA element, which is not displayed as part of the document. The body element contains all of the text and other material, including graphics, that is displayed as part of the document. After the index text has been coded, the file is saved as an .html file. Appendix A shows a portion of the Quaker Resources Online Index coded as a hypertext document using HTML. After the HTML documents have been created they are loaded onto a server and assigned a Uniform Resource Locator (URL). This "address" serves to specify the location of the server and the files as well as the type of resource being accessed. The URL for the Quaker Resources Online Index is http://www (to be determined and included in final paper).

The completed home page of the *Quaker Resources Online Index* (http://web.raex.com/~hbh. After July 1, 1999 http://web.raex.com/~hbh/quaker_index) features an introduction to the index and its contents, an overview of the Quaker religion and a number of clickable navigation buttons down the left-hand side of the screen, which provide access to the individual indexes. The online index is designed to be simple, intuitive and functional across a wide range of Web navigators and computer platforms.

The index is maintained by the author. A portion of the index is checked weekly on a rotating basis to identify broken links, new electronic Quaker resources or changes in the location of the source documents. As a result, the index is consistently growing and adapting to changes in source material and the needs of users.

CHAPTER IV.
DESCRIPTION OF THE QUAKER RESOURCES ONLINE INDEX

The Quaker Resources Online Index provides organized access to many historical and contemporary Quaker (Friends) writings and resources. The index can be accessed at http://web.racx.com/~hbh. After July 1999, the URL will be http://web.racx.com/~hbh/quaker_index. Many aspects of Quakerism are represented, from art and architecture to beliefs and social activism. Although the indices have been constructed with Quaker beliefs and terminology in mind, I have attempted to make the information easy to navigate for Seekers and non-Quakers as well. The internet user base is very broad, so indexes designed for this medium must be constructed accordingly.

Users access the index through its home page (Appendix A), which introduces the purpose of the project, credits the sources which have been indexed and provides navigational buttons down the left-hand column of the page. The design is simple and consistent, allowing users to efficiently find what they need without going through too many layers. Those not familiar with Quakers and their beliefs have the option of selecting additional information about The Religious Society of Friends (Appendix B). Selections in the navigational column include; *Author Index*, *Meeting Index*, *Subject Index*, *Title Index* and an option to contact the index author regarding questions, additions and deletions. Each index in the site also contains a clickable link to user information (Appendix C) and examples regarding index use.

Once the *Author Index* (Appendix D) button is selected, the author index is loaded and the navigational buttons are retained down the left-hand column. These choices are also always available at the bottom of the page for browsers that do not support or have problems with the graphics. At the top of the index, an alphabetically-linked tool bar allows users to select or browse for specific authors by clicking on a letter. The index then "jumps" to the corresponding section of the index. Author names are arranged alphabetically with the last name appearing first, followed by the first name and a clickable link to their home page or document. For authors with more than one work on the web, the author's name is entered as a heading, followed by a description or title of the work linked to.

In format and layout, the *Title Index* (Appendix E), closely resembles the other indexes. An alphabetical tool bar at the top of the page, enables users to "jump" directly to titles beginning with the letter selected. Works beginning with articles (the, a, an) are indexed in inverted format

under the first letter of the first word following the article. Some Quaker documents on the web contain titles which are misleading in terms of their content. As a result, the titles are indexed exactly as they appear on the web, but are altered for clarity in the *Subject Index*. For example, one document entitled *Direct Mail Lists*, more specifically deals with electronic mail lists and other online resources. For clarification purposes, the subject index entry for this document has been changed to read "Electronic discussion groups and mail lists", however the link goes back to the original document as it is indexed in the *Title Index*.

The *Meeting Index* (Appendix F), differs slightly from the other indexes in that it contains several layers. This was done to provide users with hierarchical and intuitive access to specific meeting information. The main *Meeting Index* page provides a description of the various branches of Quakerism and direct links to their yearly meeting web-sites, as well as access to listings of individual monthly meetings in North America and worldwide. It is important to provide this type of descriptive information since modern Quakerism spans a broad theological continuum. Worship traditions range from unprogrammed, non-pastoral silent meetings to Christ-centered, scripturally-based, pastoral churches. Once users are aware of the various branches, they are able to make more sense of the individual monthly meeting listings.

Splitting monthly meetings into North American and worldwide (non North American) listings makes navigation easier, since the North American listing (Appendix G) is quite large and continues to grow. Meetings are organized alphabetically by state. Beneath each State heading, entries are ordered alphabetically by city/town. Each entry includes the name of the monthly meeting, its yearly meeting affiliation, where available, and contact information. Usually this is a phone number or a direct link to the meeting's web-site. In some cases, only an address is available. As individual meeting listings continue to be received, the index may need to be searchable by state rather than alphabetical letter for faster retrieval. In the future, it would be beneficial to make this information available as a searchable database.

Analyzing and constructing the *Subject Index* (Appendix H) proved to be one of the most involved aspects of this project. One of the issues encountered early in the subject indexing process relates to consistency of the terms used to designate the Quakers. The names Quaker, Friends and Religious Society of Friends are all used interchangeably. Although the term Quaker is seen often in scholarly and theological works, no single term seems to be preferred. As a result, general items relating to beliefs, practices and descriptions of the group are indexed under the heading *Quakerism*, while documents specifically referring to Friends or the Religious Society of Friends retain that designation. Often these terms are used as part of a committee name or

historical works, so it seemed important not to change them. The headings for these three terms contain *see also* references to direct users to the additional commonly used terms.

Another challenge relates to the nature of web-based material itself. In many cases, clicking on a link leads to countless pages of additional information on a subject. The question than becomes, how deeply does one index these sites? For the purposes of this project, I concentrated on main themes, history, and organizations as they relate to Quakerism. Subject specific sites such as *The Quaker Corner*, which focuses on genealogy, then serve as a doorway to related issues. The user can always browse as deeply as they wish, but the entire content of that particular site is not incorporated into the *Subject Index*. The goal of the *Subject Index* is to provide a broad overview of Quaker materials on the web, while bringing documents which might otherwise be unknown, to the attention of users. Many of the lesser-known documents are historical in nature or contained within special collections, such as the *American Memory* exhibit housed at The Library of Congress.

Subject headings and context also became an important consideration during the index's construction. Suggested subject headings listed in the Library of Congress Subject Headings Guide are very limited in scope and are generally not useable because they do not take Quaker terminology into account. For example, it is recommended that Quaker meeting houses fall under the heading of "churches". Instead, I decided to consistently utilize Quaker terminology. As a result, "meetings" is the preferred term with a *see also* reference listed under "churches". At times, this approach also involved the synthesis of appropriate subheadings. For example, Quakers do not generally use the phrase "theology". Therefore, in order to index this concept as it relates to the Quaker faith, the subentry "defining marks of" is applied under the subject heading *Quakerism*. Overall, the Library of Congress Subject Heading Guide is also too rigid for this type of project, because web-based searching is very fluid. Consistency and providing precise topical descriptions seems to be the most successful approach in this situation. Cross references have limited value in an online index. Therefore, they are applied sparingly and always contain a link to the term used in the index itself.

The *Subject Index* is consistent with the layout of the other indexes contained in the site, while providing the most comprehensive access of the four. Subject headings are arranged alphabetically, letter-by-letter. Main subject headings are denoted by bullets and bold typeface, while subentries appear indented and in regular typeface. Entries and subentries are arranged letter by letter and feature blue text which is clickable, leading directly to the source document.

CHAPTER V.

CONCLUSION

In appearance, the Quaker Resources Online Index looks very similar to a back-of-the book style index. From a layout standpoint this is true. It may even seem strange to apply this "old-fashioned" approach to modern technology. However, in combination with HTML, it enables the user to link directly between cross references, access documents of interest and explore specific subjects more deeply via hypertext links. Most importantly, the user has a very good idea of what they are getting when they click on highlighted text in the index. Automated key word searches are not yet able to provide this type of targeted information. While a search engine would very likely provide access to one or more of the Quaker archives on the web, much of the material retrieved would also be irrelevant or not captured in the search.

Since the Internet is constantly changing, updating and maintaining this index will be an ongoing process. As new search and database capabilities are developed, the Quaker Resources Online Index will need to reflect these changes. In the meantime, this prepared index provides depth, controlled entry terms and brings together material from a variety of sources that are not currently available in one place elsewhere. In the end, the challenge lies in providing users with the best navigation tools and the most precise access. If current technology does not provide adequate solutions, we must create our own until technology is equal to the challenge.

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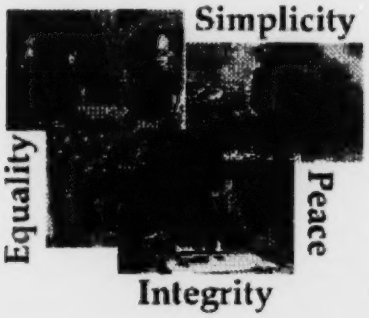
Let Your Lives Speak . . .



About Quakers

This web-based index provides organized access to many historical and contemporary Quaker (Friends) writings and resources. Many aspects of Quakerism are represented; from art and architecture to beliefs and social activism. Although the indexes have been constructed with the Quaker community and terminology in mind, I have also attempted to make the information easy to navigate for Seekers and non-Quakers.

The work was undertaken as a research project for the partial fulfillment of my M.L.S. at Kent State University. A variety of sources have been consulted and house the original documents indexed here. Many thanks to the countless individuals who collect and make Quaker information available on the web, including The Quaker Information Center, The Religious Society of Friends, The Quaker Electronic Archiveand theAmerican Friends Service Committee.If you have any additions to this index, please do not hesitate to contact me as updates will occur regularly.

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Background provided courtesy of Windy's Design Studio

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About Quakers

What Quakers Believe

The term "Quakers" is used to describe members of the Religious Society of Friends. The two terms are used interchangeably along with the name "Friends". Quakers had their beginnings in the 1650's under the leadership of George Fox in England. Despite much persecution by the crown and other religious groups such as the Puritans, the Quakers gained many adherents who travelled in Europe and to the colonies spreading their message.

Today the Quakers number over 215,000 worldwide and are represented by four branches of Quakerism. These are; Friends General Conference, Conservative Meetings, Friends United Meeting and Evangelical Friends International. Theologically, the branches range from unprogrammed, non-pastoral, traditional silent meetings to Christ-centered, scripturally-based churches. For more information about the various branches check the subject index under the branch names.

Differences aside, commonly-shared Quaker beliefs hold that there is of God in each person; that God does work through us; that individuals can have a direct relationship with God; and that we should live and act upon our beliefs daily. Four testimonies guide daily life and behavior: peace, equality/ community, simplicity and integrity. Friends have a long and rich record of pacifism. While Friends do not follow a specific creed, the Queries and Advices in their books of faith and practice serve as guides to self-examination and open the mind to internal promtings. Additional information regarding beliefs and practice may be found in the subject index under the heading "Quakerism".

For a broader portrait of the Quakers consider the following foreword from John Punshon's book *Portrait in Grey: A Short History of the Quakers*

> "The Quakers are an interesting if not a puzzling phenomenon. They worship in silence but publish a continuous stream of books and pamphlets largely about themselves. They are few in number yet you find them everywhere, often in places of considerble influence. They are fearless social reformers and have a very good head for business... They proclaim a great message, yet do it in curiously muted tones. They have never celebrated sacraments nor borne arms. They have never refused to recognize women as ministers and their status as Christians is unquestioned, except by free-thinking members of their own community. They recognize a bond of unity among themselves, but have never appropriated the title of 'church', preferring to

call themselves a 'society' only. The basis of the unity they feel with one another is not doctrine but an attitude which gave rise to one of their earlier names -- Friends of Truth."

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Using the Indexes

All of the indexes feature an alphabetically-linked tool bar at the top of the page. Simply select a letter of the alphabet to go to that section of the index. If no entries exist under a particular letter, the pointer will turn into a message indicating this. Click the "up arrow" buttons to return to the top of the page. Searching tips and examples of each index follow.

Author Index

Author names are arranged alphabetically with the last name appearing first, followed by the first name and a clickable link to their home page or document. For authors with more than one work in the index, the author's name is entered as a heading, followed by a description or title of the work linked to.

Sample Entry:

H

- Harlow, Lindley
- Hetherington, Ralf
- Hoare, Ted
  Facts about Friends
- Hopkins, Jodie

Meeting Indexes

The Meeting Index has been divided into two listings; North American and Worldwide (non North American) meetings to provide users with more direct access. Both listings are organized in the same manner. Meetings are listed alphabetically by state or country. Beneath each state or country heading, entries are further ordered alphabetically by city/town. Each entry includes the name of the monthly meeting, its yearly meeting affiliation (in parenthesis if known) and contact information. Usually this is a phone number or, in rare cases, an address. If a particular meeting maintains a web site, the meeting name is clickable and takes the user directly to the meeting's web page.

Sample Entry:
ARIZONA

- Flagstaff, Flagstaff Society of Friends Meeting (Intermountain Yearly Meeting), (520)779-3517
- Phoenix, Phoenix Friends meeting (Intermountain Yearly meeting) (602) 943-5831
- Tucson,Northwest Community Friends Church

Subject Index

This index organizes Quaker information on the web using a topic approach. The indexing concentrates on main themes, history, meetings and organizations as they relate to Quakerism. Specific sites are not comprehensively indexed here, rather the index serves as a means of bringing together a broad range of resources. Index entries serve as a doorway to further browsing and reading.

The Subject headings are arranged alphabetically, letter-by-letter. Main subject headings are denoted by bullets and bold typeface, while subentries appear indented and in regular typeface. Entries and subentries are arranged letter-by-letter and feature blue text which is clickable, leading directly to the source document. Related concepts and preferred terms are indicated through the use of "See" and "See also" references.

Sample Entry:

- Churches (listing of)
  Positive Church Online
  See also Meetings

Title Index

Specific titles of works are arranged alphabetically according to the first letter of each title. Works beginning with articles (a, an, the) are indexed in an inverted format under the first letter following the article. Titles in this index appear exactly as they do on their individual web sites. As a result, some of the titles do not clearly reflect the content of the document. For topical information, search the subject index.

Sample Entry:

D

- Daily Prayer
- Dawn Comes To Yerevan
- Defining Marks of Quakerism, The
- Descriptions of Religions and Ethical Systems of the Quaker flavor

Author Index

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Using the indexes.

A

- Amoss, George Jr.
- Assisi, St. Francis of

B

- Baltimore Monthly Meeting
- Barclay, Robert
- Bear, Richard
- Becker, Stan
- Bethesda Monthly Meeting
- Bringhurst, James 1770 original manuscript
- Britain Yearly Meeting
- Bronner, Edwin B
- Brutz, Judy

⤒

C

- Christianson, Michael
  Art School
- Confer, Harold B.
- Cunliffe, Tom

D

- Dally, Joseph
- Damiano, Kathryn
- Dommenn, Ed
- Dunn, Brian
- Duskey, Jenny
- Dymond, Jonathen (1796-1828)

⤒

E

- Eccles, Solomon (17th century)
- E.L.C.

F

- Fager, Chuck
- Fell, Margaret (1614-1702)
- Finke, Davud
- Firth, Alan
- Flinterman, Camilla Hewson
- Forrest, Tuomi, J
- Fox, George

G

- Gardner, Sunderland P. memoirs
- Gazis-Sax, Joel
- Gilman, Rhoda R.
  Visionary Women
- Gillespie, Gary R.
- Glasgow Meeting Scotland
  Weddings
- Green County Friends Meeting

H

- Harlow, Lindley
- Hetherington, Ralf
- Hoare, Ted
  Facts about Friends
- Hopkins, Jodie

I

- Illinois Yearly Meeting
  Minutes

J

- Jones, Rufus M. M.A. LITT.D.

K

- Kahoe, Walter & Mildred
- Kansas, Dave

L

- Lexington Monthly Meeting
- Lurting, Thomas 17th century

M

- McGee, Sylvie
- Murray-Rust, David M.

P

- Penington, Issac
  Works(1616-1679)
- Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
- Powell, Jim
- Providence Monthly Meeting

R

- Rabun, Joanne
- Randall, John Little
- Roberts, Arthur
- Rollmann, Hans

S

- Samuel, Bill
- Schlitt, Dan
- Scilipoti, Tony
- Scott, Job (1751-1793)
- Sippel, Peter
- Smellie, Alexander MA, ed
- Smith, Allen
- Stephen, Caroline
- Stony Run Meeting
- Swayne, Kingdon

T

- Thompson, Michael

U

- Urner, Kirby

V

- Voltaire

W

- Weening, Hans
- Wilson, Roger
- Woolman, John
  - Plea for the Poor
  - Universalist Credo

Z

- Zavitz, Edgar M

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Title Index

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Using the indexes.

A

- Anglicans, Puritains, and Quakers in Sixteenth-and-Seventeenth-Century Newfoundland
- Apology for the True Christian Divinity
- Art School

B

- Beginnings of Quakerism
- Best of Friends, Vol. 1
- Bible Study of Jonah
- Bibliography of Quaker Readings
- Bibliography of Vocal Ministry
- Book of Discipline 1806 (PYM)

C

- Chuck Fager's Bit of Quaker Bible Study
- Comparison of the Main New Testament Resurrection Accounts, A

D

- Daily Prayer
- Dawn Comes To Yerevan
- Defining Marks of Quakerism, The
- Descriptions of Religions and Ethical Systems of the Quaker flavor

E

- Easter 1994
- Easter Message
- Echos from a Ministry and Worship Retreat Concerning Eldering
- Essays on Salvation by Christ
- Example and Testimony of the Early Christians on the Subject of War
- Expectant Listening
- Experiences of a Pioneer Woman

F

- Facts About Friends
- Faith of our Forefathers: Religion and the Founding of the American Republic
- Feather of Peace, The
- Fighting Sailor turn'd Peaceable Christian
- Freedom Mile
- Friends (Quakers) and Christmas
- Friends (Quakers) and Education
- Friends (Quakers) and the Bible
- Friends (Quakers) and Women

G

- George Fox
- George Fox's Teaching on the Place of Scripture
- George Fox: Travels in Virginia and North Carolina 1672
- Glossaire Quaker Glossary

H

- House Plants at Advent

I

- Introduction to the Christology of Mark's Gospel
- Introduction to Online Quaker,An Resources [mail lists, usenet groups and conferences]
- Iron Bridge, The

J

- John Woolman: The Story of a Quaker Conscience
- Journal of John Woolman
- Journal of John Woolman, The
- Journey of Life

M

- Madam, I have come a-courting (song)
- Meeting the Spirit
- Members of one Body
- Missive on Liberalism and Quakers
- Musick-Lector, A

N

- Nine Questions About Friends
- New Beginnings

O

- Our Understanding of Disownment

P

- Pennington on Unity and Liberty
- Plea for the Poor, A (part x)
- Position Paper Against Richmond Declaration
- Power of Suffering Love, The
- Prayer, A
- Prevention and Peaceful Resolution of International Conflicts

Q

- Quaker Business Meetings: How Friends Make Decisions
- Quaker Courtship, The (recording)
- Quaker Information Center
- Quakers in Brief: An Overview of the Movement from 1650-1990
- Quakers in Fulton County, Illinois
- Quaker-Roots Electronic Mailing List
- Quaker School, A

⬆

R

- Reflections on Quaker Worship and Business Meetings
- Renewal Movement, The: the Peace Testimony and Modern Quakerism
- Resurrection of Jesus, The: One Quaker's View
- Revelation of Jesus in John 9, The

S

- Scholar, The Sutra and the Flower, The: A Fable
- Silent Worship, On
- Society of Friends of Lobo Township
- So What Does Poetry Look Like?
- Some Thoughts on Liberal Quakerism
- Some Thoughts on Minutes
- Some Thoughts on Silence

⬆

T

- Testimony of Margaret Fox Concerning her Late Husband George Fox
- Rev. Thomas Beals: First Friends Minister in Ohio
- Thomas Clarkson Manuscript
- Thomas Paine Library, The
- Thou and You
- Thoughts in Meeting for Worship
- Toward a New Universalism

U

- Universalism & Me

W

- Welcome to our Meeting
- What Friends Believe
- When I Am Very Old
- William Penn, America's First Great Champion for Liberty and Peace
- William Penn's "Holy Experiment" The Founding of Pennsylvania, 1681-1701
- William Penn, Quaker Universalist
- William Penn: Visionary Proprietor
- Women's Speaking
- Woodbridge and Vicinity: A History of NJ Quakers 1686-1788
- Works of Isaac Pennington, The

Meeting Index

The best way to learn more about Quakers (Friends)is to attend a meeting for worship. Quakers in North America generally worship in silent, "unprogrammed" meetings or in meetings or churches with pastors and programmed worship. While some meetings are part of the following of independent yearly meetings, most local Friends' meetings in North America are affiliated with one of the following branches of Quakerism: (Descriptions provided are generalizations)

- Listing of Meetings in North America
- Listing of Meetings Worldwide (Not in North America)

- **Conservative Meetings**
  Unprogrammed worship, non-pastoral, conservative, silent worship tradition.

- **Evangelical Friends International affiliated**
  Programmed, pastoral, evangelical worship tradition
  3350 Reed St.
  Wheat Ridge, CO 80033
  (303) 328-520

- **Friends General Conference affiliated**
  Unprogrammed, non-pastoral, silent worship tradition
  1216 Arch St. 2B
  Philadelphia, PA 19107

- **Friends United Meeting affiliated**
  Programmed or semi-programmed, pastoral worship tradition
  101 Quaker Hill Dr.
  Richmond, IN 47374

And so I find it well to come
For deeper rest to this still room
For here the habit of the soul
Feels less the outer world's control;
The strength of mutual purpose pleads
More earnestly our common needs;
And from the silence multiplied
By these still forms on either side.
The world that time and sense have known
Falls off and leaves us God alone.

- John Greenleaf Whittier

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Geographical Monthly Meeting Index
North America

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Using the indexes.

A

ALABAMA
- Huntsville, Huntsville Area Friends Meeting (SAYMA), (205) 837-6327

ALASKA
- Fairbanks, Chena Ridge Monthly Meeting (Central Alaska Friends Conference) (907) 479-3796
- Juneau Friends Meeting (Central Alaska Friends Conference), (907) 586-4409
- Wasilla, Mat-Su Monthly Meeting (Central Alaska Friends) (907)376-4551

ARIZONA
- Flagstaff, Flagstaff Society of Friends Meeting (Intermountain Yearly Meeting), (520)779-3517
- Phoenix, Phoenix Friends meeting (Intermountain Yearly Meeting) (602) 943-5831
- Tempe, Tempe Friends Meeting (Intermountain Yearly Meeting) (602) 897-3966
- Tucson,Northwest Community Friends Church
- Tucson, Pima Monthly Meeting (Intermountain), (520) 325-3029

ARKANAS
- Fayetteville, Fayetteville Friends Monthly Meeting (SCYM), (501) 444-0255 or (501)442-8041

T

C

CALIFORNIA
- Bakersfield, Bakersfield Quaker Meeting, (805) 589-1374
- Berkeley, Berkeley Friends Church (Friends Church Southwest), (510) 524-4112
- Berkeley, Berkeley Friends Meeting (Pacific Yearly Meeting), (510) 843-9725
- Berkeley,Strawberry Creek Monthly Meeting

Subject Index

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Using the indexes.

A

- **Abolition Movement**
  - Clarkson, Thomas
  - Speech by Lucretia Mott(October 25-26, 1860)
- **Alternatives to Violence Project**
- **American Friends Service Committee**
- **Amnesty International**
- **Andrew Robeson Mansion, The**
- **Anthony, Susan B.**
- **Architecture**
  - Andrew Robeson Mansion, The
  - Benjamin Rodman House, The
  - Federal style
  - Free Quaker meeting house
  - Influence on
  - Samuel Rodman Candleworks
  - Sundial Building, The

B

- **Barnard, Hannah**
- **Bean, Joel and Hannah**
- **Benjamin Rodman House, The**
- **Bible Study**
  - Comparison of main New Testament Resurrection accounts
  - Christology of Mark's Gospel
  - Jonah
  - Quaker approach
  - Resurrection of Jesus
  - Revelation of Jesus in John 9
- **Bibliographies**
  - Christology
  - Vocal ministry
- **Book of Discipline 1806 (Philadelphia Yearly Meeting)**
- **Book Reviews**
  - Meeting Jesus Again for the First Time
  - Visionary Women
- **Bookstores**

Frontier Press Bookstore
Friends General Conference
Quaker Hill Bookstore (Friends United Meeting)

- **Branches**
  - Britain Yearly Meeting
  - Conservative Friends - Contact FWCC for information
  - Evangelical Friends International
  - Friends General Conference
  - Friends United Meeting
  - Independent Meetings - Contact FWCC for information
- **Britain Yearly Meeting**
  - Advices and queries
  - Quaker Monthly
  - Young Friends Yearly Meeting
  - See also Branches
- **Business meetings, making decisions**

C

- **Canadian Doukhobor Society**
- **Canadian Friends Historical Association**
- **Christian Renewal**
- **Christmas, celebration of**
- **Christology Bibliography**
- Churches (listing of)
  - Positive Church Online
  - See also Meetings
- **Clarkson, Thomas**
- **Committees**
  - American Friends Service Committee
  - Canadian Friends Service Committee
  - Friends Commitee on Legislation of California
  - Friends Committee on National Legislation
  - Friends Committee to Abolish the Dealth Penalty
  - Friends Committee on Washington State Public Policy
  - Friends World Committee for Consultation
- **Communities**
  - Quaker House (Ann Arbor, MI USA)
  - Quakerland Friends Community
- **Community Trust Institute**
- **Concientious Objection**
  - Military counseling
  - Norfolk Quaker House (Virginia)
  - Obtaining concientious objector status
  - War Resisters League
  - See also Quaker Peace Testimony
- **Conferences**
  - Friends Conference on Religion and Psychology

Quaker Lesbian Conference 1998

D

- **Declarations**
  - Life
  - Richmond Declaration on Faith
    - response to
- **Disownment**
- **Diversity, celebrating**
- **Dyer, Mary**

E

- **Easter message**
- **Education**
  - Friends Council on
  - Friends Association for Higher Education
  - Friends School (Tasmania Australia)
  - "Negro school" 1770
  - Positions available in
  - Quaker approach to
  - Quaker-originated colleges
  - Quaker-originated schools
- **Electronic Discussion Groups and Mail Lists**
  *Note: To subscribe to a list send a message saying "subscribe (name of list) and your first name last name"
  Example: "subscribe Quaker-L Carley Harrigan"
  - Baltimore Yearly Meeting Young Adult Friends Listserv
  - Electronic Archive Chat Room
  - Friends-ChurchEvangelical Friends ministry and current topics
  - FCNL-News FCNL Alerts
  - Quaker-BBritish Yearly Meeting
  - Quaker-C Canadian
  - Quaker-L moderated list
  - Qukaer-P peace and justice concerns
  - Quaker-Roots electronic discussion group
  - Quaker-Spectrum unmoderated
- **Evangelical Friends International**
  - Commissions
  - Friends Voice, The
  - Regions
  - **See also** Branches

F

- **Fellowship of Quakers in the Arts**
- **Fox, George**
  - Autobiography
  - Poem about
  - Travels in Virginia and North Carolina 1672 (from Journal)
  - Writings of (Excerpts)
- **Freedom Mile**
- **Freedom, religious**
- **Free Quaker Meeting House**
  See alsoMeetings
- **Friendly Folk Dancers, The**
- **Friends, Religious Society of**
  - Association for Higher Education
  - Commitee on Legislation of California
  - Committee on National Legislation
  - Committee to Abolish the Dealth Penalty
  - Committee on Washington State Public Policy
  - Conference on Religion and Psychology
  - Council on Education
  - Facts about
  - For a non-violent world
  - For Lesbian & Gay Concerns
  - Historical Association
  - Peace Teams Project
  - Services for the aging
  - World Committee for Consultation
  - **see also** Quaker
- **Friends Collection and College Archives**, Lilly Library - Earlham College Libraries
- **Friends Historical Library** - Swarthmore College
- **Friends General Conference**
  - Bookstore
  - Development
  - Publicaitons
  - Travelling Ministries
  - **See also**Branches
- **Friends United Meeting**
  - Friends United Press
  - Meeting Ministry
  - Quaker Hill Bookstore
  - World Ministries
  - **See also**Branches
- **Frith, Francis**
- **Frontier Press Bookstore**

G

- **Gardner, Sunderland**
- **Genealogy**
  - Cyndi's list
  - Frontier Press Bookstore
  - Fulton County, Illinois
  - Quaker Corner
  - Quaker-Roots electronic discussion group
  - Quaker Yeoman Online, The
  - Rahway & Plainfield, NJ Meeting Register
  - Research resources
- **Glossary, French and English**

H

- **Henry Cadbury Library** - Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
- **Historical Associations**
  - Canadian Friends Historical Association
  - Friends Historical Association
- **History**
  - Feather of Peace, The
  - Lobo Township, Middlesex County
  - Mid Eighteenth-Century USA
  - Monthly Meetings, establishment of
  - Quaker Colony, The (Estacado, TX 1800's)
  - Renewal Movement
  - Religious freedom
  - Religion and the Founding of the American Republic
  - Seventeenth-Century Newfoundland
  - Street Corner Society
  - Victorian England
  - Woodbridge, NJ and Vicinity 1686-1788
- **Hospitals**
  - Jeanes Hospital (Temple University Health System)
- **Humor**

J

- **Jeanes Hospital** (Temple University Health System)
- **Job postings**

L

- **Liberalism**
  - Quakers and
  - Manchester 1895

Thoughts on
- **Libraries**
  Friends Collection and College Archives, Lilly Library - Earlham College Libraries
  Friends Historical Library - Swarthmore College
  Henry Cadbury Library - Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
  Library of Congress - American Memory Collection
  Quaker Collection, The - Haverford College Special Collection
  William L. Clements Library - University of Michigan
- **Listening**
  Expectant

- **Listservs**
  See Electronic Discussion Groups and Mail Lists

M

- **Meetinghouses, historic**
  Burlington, NJ Meeting House
  Friends' Meeting House, The (Quaker Hill, Uxbridge Township)
  Philadelphia Free Quaker Meeting House
  Plainfield, NJ Meeting House and its cemetary map
- **Meetings**
  Business
  Establishment of
  Geographical List of
  Pastoral and programmed
  Quaker Electronic Archive and Meeting Place
  Reaction to
  See also Churches
- **Military Counseling**
- **Ministry**
  Elders
  Frist Friends minister in Ohio
  Prayer and learning devoted to the School of the Spirit
  Prison
  Friendly Folk Dancers, The
  Traveling
- **Minutes**
  Capital punishment
  Death penalty
  Declaration of Life
  Human sexuality
  Reproductive issues
  Thoughts on
- **Mott, Lucretia**
  Notes about self
  Picture of
  Remarks delivered at the 24th annual meeting of the

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society (October 25-26, 1860)
Sermon from Cherry Street Meeting in Philadelphia (September 30, 1849)
Significance to Quaker movement

N

- **Nonviolence Web**
- **New Foundation Fellowship**
  - USA
  - UK
- **Norfolk Quaker House (Virginia)**
- **Northern Friends Peace Board**

P

- **Paine, Thomas**
- **Peace**
  - Alternatives to Violence Project
  - Alternatives to Violence Project-Vermont
  - Canadian Doukhobor Society
  - Historical writings about
  - Friends for a Non-Violent World
  - Friends Peace Teams Project
  - Nonviolence Web
  - Northern Friends Peace Board
  - Peaceworkers-conflict resolution
  - Peace Ideas
  - Peace Pilgrim
  - Peaceweb
  - Quaker Peace Testimony
  - Recommended movies about
  - Resolution of international
  - Si A La Vida
  - Quaker Peace Center Capetown South Africa
  - **see also** Social Concerns
- **Peace Pilgrim**
- **Peaceweb**
- **Peaceworkers-conflict resolution**
- **Pendle Hill Online**

- **Penn, Willian**
  - Champion for liberty and peace
  - Pennsylvania, problems in
  - Writings and accomplishments
- **Pennington, Isaac works of**

- **Plea for Poor**
- **Poems**
  - Age
  - Art School
  - Atributed to St. Francis of Assisi
  - Easter 1994
  - House Plants at Advent
  - So What Does Poetry Look Like?
  - Spirit
  - Thoughts in Meeting for Worship
  - Written in Armenia
- **Positive Church Online**
- **Population growth resource guides**
- **Prayer**
  - A prayer
  - Daily
- **Publications, Contemporary**
  - Australian Friend, The
  - Canadian Friend, The
  - Conservative Friend, The - for inquiries
  - EarthLight
  - Friend, The (London)
  - Friends Bulletin(Pacific, North Pacific and Mountain Yearly Meetings)
  - Friends Journal
  - Friends Voice, The (Evangelical Friends International)
  - Louisianna Quaker, The
  - New Jersey Alternatives to Violence Project Newsletters
  - NorthWestern Exposure(Youth)
  - Peace Ideas
  - Print journals, listing of
  - Quaker Life (Friends United Meeting)
  - Quaker Monthly (Britain Yearly Meeting)
  - Quaker Yeoman Online, The
- **Publishers**
  - Barclay Press
  - Friends United Press (Friends United Meeting)
  - Quakers Uniting in Publishing
  - Sessions of York

Q

- **Quaker**
  - Colleges
  - Electronic Archive Chat Room
  - Experiential Service and Training (Seattle, WA
  - House (Ann Arbor, MI)
  - Information Center

Lesbian Conference 1998
Peace Center (Capetown, South Africa)
Peace Testimony
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Schools
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- **Quaker Collection, The - Haverford College Special Collection**
- **Quakerism**
  - Arts and
  - Attender information
  - Background
  - Beginnings
  - Beliefs
  - Bible and
  - Branches of
  - Celebration of Christmas
  - Contemplative
  - Conversion as a Process
  - Defining marks of
  - Frequenty asked questions
  - Language and
  - Liberalism and
  - Nine questions about
  - Overview of movement (1650-1990)
  - Practice, mainstream
  - Practices
  - Questions about
  - Recommended readings
  - Salvation by Christ
  - Testimonies and
  - Tracts **(Practices)**
  - Views
  - **see also** Friends, Religions Society of

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- **Quakerland Friends Community**
- **Quaker-Roots Electronic Discussion Group**
- **Queries**
  - Baltimore Monthly Meeting
  - Prospective members

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R

- **Renewal Movement**
- **Renewal, report on**
- **Retirement and Nursing Homes**

Foulkeways at Gwynedd (Gwynedd, PA)
Friends House (Santa Rosa, CA)
Kendal (Oberlin, OH)
Kendal (Ithica, NY)
McCutchen, The (North Plainfield, NJ)
Medford Leas (Medford, NJ)
Pennswood Village (Bucks County, PA)
Elders

- **Retreat and Conference Centers**
  - Ben Lomond Quaker Center
  - Mexico City Friends Center
  - Pendle Hill
  - Powell House (New York Yearly Meeting)
  - William Penn House
- **Richmond Declaration on Faith**
  - response to

S

- **Same sex issues**
- **Samuel Rodman Candleworks**
- **School of the Spirit**
- **Si A La Vida**
- **Silent Worship**
  - see alsoWorship
- **Social Concerns**
  - Amnesty International
  - Celebrating Diversity
  - see also Peace
- **Songs and Music**
  - Madam, I Have Come A-Courting
  - Quaker Courtship, The
- **Spiritual Growth**
  - Resources
- **Stokes Paul, Alice**
- **Sundial Building, The**

T

- **Testimony, Personal**
  - Fox, Margaret on George Fox
  - Lurting, Thomas, Conversion and convincement
  - Naylor, James last
  - Obtaining conscientious objector status
- **Travel**
  - Quaker Tour of England 1998

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U

- **United Nations Office** (Quaker)
  - Geneva
  - New York
- **Universalism**
  - Definition and history of
  - Personal interpretation of
  - Quaker Universalist Fellowship
  - William Penn and
  - Woolman on

V

- **Vocal Ministry Bibliography**
- **Voltaire conversation with Andrew Pitt**

W

- **War Resisters League**
- **Weddings**
  - Marriage certificates
  - Marriage practices
  - Quaker approach to
  - Wedding certificates, custom
- **Wider Quaker Fellowship**
- **William L. Clements Library - University of Michigan**
- **Women**
  - Anthony, Susan B.
  - HERSTORY exhibition
  - Mott, Lucretia
  - Influence on movement
  - Speaking (ministry)
  - Stokes Paul, Alice
- **Woolman, John**
  - Journal of
  - Journal of John Woolman, The
  - Story of a Quaker Conscience
- **Work and Volunteer Opportunities**
  - American Friends Service Committee
  - Experiential Service and Training (Seattle)
  - International workcamps
  - Job postings
  - Service and Witness Network
  - Volunteer and service opportunities

- **Worship**
  - Electronic
  - First Day School
  - Guide to
  - Lord of Silence, The
  - Music and (historical writing)
  - Scripture
  - Quietness and
  - Silent
  - Thoughts on silent
- **Writings**
  - Collection of
  - Historical texts

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Y

- **Young Adults**
  - Australian Young Adult Friends
  - Britain Young Friends Yearly Meeting
  - Baltimore Yearly Meeting Young Adult Friends
  - Baltimore Yearly Meeting Young Adult Friends Listserv
  - Northwest Yearly Meeting Young Adult Friends
  - Philadelphia YM Young Adult Friends
  - Powell House Young Friends
  - Swarthmore Young Friends
  - Worldwide E-mail contacts

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